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## Wilson: Tories will get no more Labour help

MR HAROLD WILSON, speaking at Huddersfield yesterday on the situation facing the Labour Party after last week's Common Market vote, said:

"I do not intend tonight to comment at length on the vote last Thursday on Mr Heath's motion that Britain should enter the European Common Market on the terms he has negotiated."

"I would simply say this. His majority was 112. The contribution to that majority made by the action of Labour pro-marketisers was 158. To those votes, those abstentions, that kind of action, from now on, can lay no claim. I said in Parliament that October 28 was not the end. It is a beginning, and behind the bonfires, the fireworks, the ballyhoo, and the champagne corks popping lies the reality Mr Heath now has to face."

He cannot carry entry into Europe on Tory terms, in defiance of his election pledges that he would not attempt to do so without the full-hearted consent of the British people, on the basis of the votes of Tory Members of Parliament."

So far as last Thursday's vote is concerned, I shall discuss this with the Opposition Chief Whip on Monday. We shall decide our attitude about what happened last Thursday, and everything else which occurred in the Parliamentary session which ended this week."

We shall discuss our attitude to the situation in the new session which will start on Tuesday. One thing must be made clear. No Labour Member of Parliament can vote for any legislation consequential on Thursday's vote of Labour Members of Parliament can abstain on any

legislation consequential on Thursday's vote. This I made clear at the party conference in Brighton."

This has been further reinforced by the statement last Wednesday by the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, himself a pro-marketiser, himself a member who advisedly took the responsibility of swelling Mr Heath's majority."

For to vote on any aspect of Tory legislation on the Common Market, on any procedural device to prevent the will of the British people from being represented by the votes of the House of Commons, to vote for any legislation authorising the Government to promulgate rules by statutory order affecting the economic and social security of our people, is to vote to keep this Conservative Government in office."

Such a vote will be a conscious decision to make more simple, more easy, more certain the enactment within this new session of housing legislation forcing up the rents of millions of our families, and subjecting millions more to means test, in respect of the rent they pay."

It will be a vote to enable the Conservatives to carry through a legislative programme designed, as in the past 16 months, to divide and embitter the British people. It will be a vote to increase prices—for rents and rates enter into the living costs of millions of families; it will be a vote to condone Mr Heath's breach of every pledge he entered into in the general election on prices, pledges he knew were dishonest and incapable of fulfilment, but pledges which were believed by enough people to enable him to assume office."

It will be a vote for the man who has wittingly, wilfully, fulfilment of their doctrinal ambitions, imposed unnecessary unemployment and anxiety on million households in this country and their families."

It will be a vote to condone Government that has withdrawn school milk from millions of children, and precluded a nullity of our children from access school meals except on the basis of Tory means-testing. It will be a vote to keep in office the reactionary Conservative Government in our lifetime."

No Labour Member of Parliament was elected on that date. No Labour Member of Parliament has the right to his constituency party, or the wider electorate, with whose support he could not have become a Member of Parliament, to defend such a vote."

Mr Heath, from the moment he took office on a pledge to unite the nation, has divided and embittered the nation. I warned him that he cannot take a divided and embittered people into the Common Market, and I believe there is a single Labour Member of Parliament who could justly to those who elected him any vote which can be construed as, or reality will be an action to enshrine Mr Heath to do so."

They would not, with any sense of integrity, justify a vote which will enable Mr Heath to continue to divide and embitter the nation. Policies which have injured our people over the past year, the living standards and their social welfare, and the economic security of the millions of families whose rights it is the duty of the Parliamentary Party to defend."

## Thorpe urges UN for Ulster

MR JEREMY THORPE, Leader of the Liberal Party, told the Ulster Liberal Party Conference at Lisburn, near Belfast, yesterday:

"The United Kingdom should invite the Irish Government to make a joint declaration that while Britain is quite willing to see a united Ireland this can only be achieved with the consent of the majority of the people in Northern Ireland."

"It should welcome the proposal for UN troops to patrol

both sides of the Border. In all circumstances we can deplore the withdrawal of the UN police force patrolling the frontier separating Israel and Egypt, or support the presence of the UN in Cyprus and say that the frontier between Northern Ireland and the Republic is somehow of concern of the world."

"It should insist on the repeal of the Special Powers Act and on the establishment of a permanent investigatory body to protect the interests of both prisoners

and their guards. It should insist that detainees should be held for more than a few days only after a judicial hearing by a special tribunal."

"If the British Government did all these things in addition to the restoration of Proportional Representation and the election of Ministers from the Opposition Parties, there is still a chance of saving lives and saving honour. But they must be done quickly and fully because time is on the side of the gunmen."

## DRUGS

continued from page 1

The increase in "accidental" deaths—mainly from unintentional overdoses or, like Josh, from the after-effects of injection—has been even steeper: 339 people, 200 of them women, died "accidentally" last year.

Nobody knows how many more barbiturate-injection addicts may have died in agony following abrupt withdrawal from their drugs. When addicts die, like Josh, of swallowing their own vomit, for example, the inquest may record a verdict merely of death by suffocation. Harris Ishell, the outstanding American authority on the subject, reported 17 years ago that abrupt barbiturate withdrawal was far more dangerous than comparable morphine symptoms; his views are now generally accepted. The experience of drug clinics is that abrupt withdrawal brings delirium tremens and often full-blown epileptic fits.

The risks of withdrawal are greatly increased when patients try to conceal, as they normally do, the fact that they have been on heroin. (Barbiturate withdrawal probably explains the not-infrequent deaths of addicts held on remands in places like Brixton prison.)

In fact, "mainlining" barbiturates—injecting them directly into a vein—is arguably the most dangerous of all forms of addiction. Unlike heroin, barbiturates are not made for injection; they have to be dissolved in water first. And the solution will, almost invariably, retain particles of barbiturate powder.

The results are horrifying, as James Callaghan told the Commons in July last year. "I have seen the consequences of injections... there were people who had lost fingers... others with fingers twice normal size or mere stumps... gangrenous limbs and ulcerated hands and feet."

But the extent of the problem

confronting any attempt to grapple with barbiturates is illustrated by one remarkable statistic. A study last year by Dr Thomas Bewley, one of the most respected names in drug treatment, suggested anything from 80,000 to 140,000 people in Britain dependent on, or misusing, barbiturates.

Perhaps a million people regularly take small amounts of them; last year some 17 million prescriptions were issued. On a conservative estimate, these pushed almost 350 million tablets into circulation. Addicts destroying themselves with barbiturate injections are thus only the most terrible manifestation of a vast social crisis.

For almost a year, the Home Office has been brooding over an unpublished nine-page report recommending action. The recommendations came at the end of last December in a letter to the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, from Sir Edward Wayne, chairman of the Home Office's own Standing Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence.

They were the result of six months' hurried work by a group set up by Maudling's predecessor, Callaghan, to remedy at speed the almost total official ignorance on barbiturate addiction.

In the time, the group could amass only sketchy data. But their conclusions were that the London area housed 2-300 addicts injecting themselves with barbiturates. (This was less than many doctors had feared.) The group also found that more than three-quarters of these addicts were known to the authorities because they were taking other drugs as well—usually heroin.

These cases, the group said, should become a notifiable disease, reported to the Ministry of Health. But, in suggesting a remedy, Wayne's group were daunted by the scale of the legal traffic.

In the end, they recommended that a first step towards controlling their supply, barbiturates should be put into "Schedule C" of the new Drugs Act when it comes into force next year. This is the least onerous category—

merely requiring that records be kept for official inspection by manufacturers, wholesalers and anyone handling the drugs. The administrative burdens of even this would be so vast, however, that Wayne had to suggest a series of exemptions.

It was, as Wayne's letter recognised, an unhappy compromise. The Home Office has never indicated upon this. Officials are hoping that a new advisory committee now being formed will make their first task a deeper look at the barbiturate problem.

Certainly, the comments of doctors in drug clinics suggest the pressure for action is growing, as the number of injective addicts rises. The total is hard to assess, but after a lull two months ago drug clinics are now getting a fresh upsurge.

What appals these doctors most is the attitude of the manufacturers and, even more, their stockists—whose security precautions they regard as culpably negligent. There is still the most common illicit source of barbiturates.

But records are so loosely kept that when, in the West Country, a youth who had stolen 25,000 tablets of the barbiturate type drug Mandrax—one of the addict's favourites—was caught, the burgled stockist could not say if they had all come from him.

"Manufacturers will have to take proper security precautions, or if barbiturates cost three times as much, society will have to pay," one drug clinic doctor said. But 7 per cent of all NHS prescriptions are for barbiturates, a price, it would be significantly increase the cost of the Welfare State at a time when official policy is to cut it.

What daunts officials more, however, is that the central barbiturate problem is "legal" addiction: the army of mainly old people for whom barbiturates are a price, a reward, a double Scotch before bed. As he said: "That's certainly addiction—but do we need to stop it?"

## EAST GRINSTEAD

Proprietor looks over his new property: Mr Freeman (right) with British Rail men in attendance

## Part 2: enter a buyer

By Michael Moynihan

BITS of East Grinstead Station, Sussex, where demolition was due to have started last night, will now be carefully crated and shipped to America after a 7,000-mile dash from San Francisco by Robert A. Freeman, restaurant owner.

Sherlock Holmes is reputed to have alighted at East Grinstead in Conan Doyle's story The Valley of Fear, and Holmes would surely have approved of the manner of its rescue. It came in the nick of time and a discreet silence was maintained about payment: neither the demolition contractor nor Mr Freeman would discuss the price last week.

In a quick on-the-platform deal, 31-year-old Mr Freeman, who had caught the next plane after I had alerted him that the axe was about to fall on East Grinstead, was seen from all over 100ft

of decoratively carved platform canopy edges, 11 ft stumps, the signal-box sign, eight station signboards, 18 cast-iron brackets, several advertising boards and a lot of stained glass.

As one of the biggest buyers of British Rail "junk", Mr Freeman was escorted round the 10-year-old station by Mr Geoffrey Chimes, Southern Region planning officer, Mr Nigel Wikeley, chief architect for the region, and Mr T. J. Edden, contracts manager for the civil engineering firm that took over the station two weeks ago.

"I'd have been in the market even if this wasn't the station Sherlock Holmes got out of," said Mr Freeman. "Lovely stuff, I'll look great in Victoria Station, Boston."

The Boston Victoria is, in fact, a restaurant, one of nine more Victoria Stations Mr Freeman and his two partners are planning to open in America following

the huge success of their first two Victoria Stations in San Francisco. Customers eat prime roast beef and sit by the light of station oil lamps in converted railway carriages, surrounded by railway relics, mostly from Britain.

"Now I'm on the lookout for other redundant British railroad stations," says Mr Freeman, and BR officials have assured him that in future he will be given ample warning of pending closures or reconstructions.

Mrs Jane Creightmore, the East Grinstead barrister's wife who fought for the retention of the town's old station, is delighted that at least part of it will be perpetuated. "But chiefly I hope that this occasion will urge other people to fight for our Victorian heritage," she says. It has taken an American in open local commuters' eyes in the fact that our station was worth preserving at all."

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## Living and dying with the big Mole

**THE RELENTLESS** Mersey "Mole" is now two-thirds of its way along the second bore of the new road tunnel between Liverpool and Wallasey. Eight days ago two workers died bringing the total of deaths on the project to seven. TOM DAVIES reports on the conditions of "the black gang" who work inside and around the Mole and how the two men died.

WAY DOWN under the Mersey you trudge ankle-deep in mud and salt water for nearly a mile to reach the Mole. Occasionally you have to leap for the side of the tunnel and hang on to a pipe if a lorry or bulldozer drives past.

As you near the backside of the Mole, it is like a flickering vision of the Styx. Men in shiny oilskins move around in torrents of water and billowing cement dust, amid the deafening noise of the Mole itself, the largest and fastest

tunnel-boring machine in the world.

The mole is 45ft long and weighs 350 tons and 25 men of the "Black gang" work it. They are men like Benjamin Proctor, a 26-year-old Irishman who works a continuous 12-hour shift, often with water up to his waist, sludge dripping down his neck and cement dust in his eyes. He has dug by hand and explosive. He eats only if he can grab a spare few minutes and his "toilet" is any discreet corner near the job. Bonuses and speed are everything while working the Mole.

Benjamin Proctor and the other men on the gang are paid by how far the tunnel advances and can average anything from £80 to £100 a week. Every week saved on the job is £20,000 saved for the contractor and if, as projected, the mole breaks through by next February it will be a world tunnelling record.

It was in this atmosphere of speed and the quest for the big bonus that the men on the Mole became seriously worried on Friday, October 22, when their machine started to throw up unusually large clouds of dust. The Mole had been started only the previous Monday after a six-week delay because of faulty bearings.

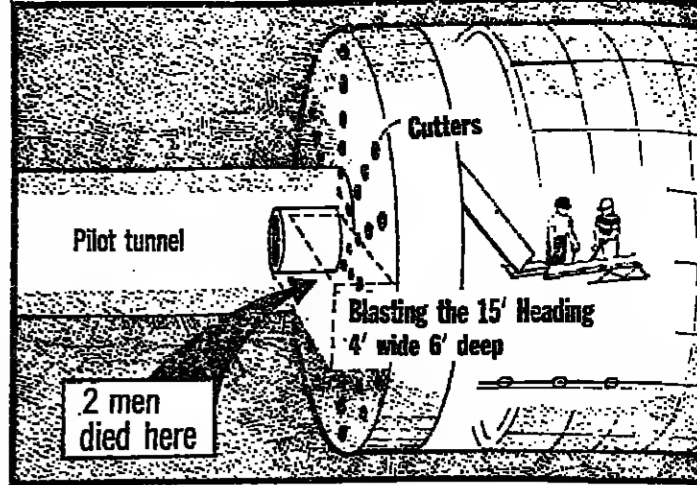
Five night-shift men, led by deputy gang boss, John Latham, crawled through the snout of the Mole and began to drive an exploratory tunnel to see if there was something wrong with the machine's cutting face, which has 55 steel discs rotated by 10 100 hp motors.

John Latham's men found that the rock in front of the Mole had been given a chance to relax during the Mole's six-week lay-off. So the gang had cut to back to the Mole's face with drills and explosive. They supported their

small tunnel by three metal props, each on a timber foot block, and had nearly finished cutting when the accident happened. The mass of rock may have crushed a prop or shot one sideways. When the men went in there was no support and two of them—John Latham and Josef Nyari—were crushed beneath a fall of rubble.

"We were told to go in again because more excavation was wanted," says Walter Ryan, who escaped because he went back to get his oilskins. "I was standing outside to band them timber when the rocks crumbled. I tried to pull one man clear but his wet oilskins were slippery. He escaped but the other two died."

The other men who have been killed on the Mersey project are Ronald Carry, after a crane gib fell on him; Charles Keggins, Bernard Demess and Daniel Sweeney, who were riding in a



The Mersey Mole: the two men died in the heading at the

skip after a drop to drink and there was some horseplay with a hose when it struck the side of the shaft, two shackles broke and they plummeted down the shaft; and another man who was caught in a conveyor belt and killed.

This month Josef Nyari, John Latham died needle After the accident it was decided that it was too dangerous to start another heading, so Mole drove on and the dust blem disappeared.

## Long Kesh's hamburger disaster

By Lewis Chester

FOR THOSE gifted with the capacity for over-statement the significance of last week's ugly riot at Long Kesh internment camp, near Belfast, is no problem. Thus, the "Civil Rights Association" of Long Kesh in its official version of what happened, smuggled out of the camp last week, feels free to invoke comparisons with the Hola Camp atrocities.

"We foretold," it comments with a hint of satisfaction, "the possibility of the history of this concentration camp being written

in blood. Monday evening, October 23, tragically saw this forecast come true." The propaganda message would be more potent if the rest of the document showed a greater acquaintance with the truth. It alleges, for example, that the four warders taken hostage by the internees were being "protected" from the army. The absurdity of much of the propaganda about the riot obscures not only the facts but the real significance of what happened.

Before last Monday the regime at Long Kesh was in many ways a liberal one. Unlike the internees

held at Crumlin Road jail, the prisoners enjoyed a high degree of association. Within the camp's three compounds they had a large measure of self-government. Warders were rarely in evidence, and did not carry firearms. No allegations of brutality emerge from Long Kesh.

Yet there were hints of trouble almost from the beginning. The first came just before the visit early in October of Westminster MPs, among them the old Aden hand, Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mitchell.

When the word went down that the camp had to be made spic

and span for the visiting luminaries, there was a mini-revolt, part serious and part light-hearted. Instead of taking up their brooms, the internees entertained themselves by composing lurid posters—Welcome to Stalag 16 and Release Internees: intern Mad Mitch.

Decorum was restored by a threat to withdraw visiting rights. Shortly after this, the governor of Long Kesh was replaced by his deputy, George Truesdale, who was generally thought to be a more liberal figure.

Even so the tension kept rising. There were constant complaints about the food and about visiting facilities. Relatives of internees sometimes had to wait for hours in an open field before gaining admission.

Last Sunday, as a large consignment of new internees was flown in by helicopter from the Crumlin Road jail, the mood became ominous. Internee rumour had it that the camp had failed to organise enough food and was cutting rations all round. (The Ministry of Home Affairs denied this).

At 4.45 pm on Monday the subtle self-governing "consensus" in Compound Two broke down. The trigger mechanism was a meagre, and by all accounts rather unappetising evening meal of hamburger and onion.

All the compounds had the same meal but only Compound Two—the largest, with 120 men—was in a position to raise much of a fuss about it. The gate to this compound is just a few yards from the governor's office.

Some of the prisoners started to lob their food trays over the gate, inviting the governor to eat their food. Soon things got out of hand. Just after 5 pm someone set fire to the Compound Two canteen. The four warders found themselves powerless to restore order.

One of the internees, Kevin



"Mad Mitch"—a visitor.

McMahon, a schoolteacher, said afterwards in a letter to a relative: "A small group of boogaloes, who think they are heroes, started it all and we all suffered as a result." Another, Philip Lenaghan, who was released last Thursday with 10 stitches in his head, said: "There was no plan, but after the canteen went up even the most moderate of us felt we were bound to be attacked by the army. So people broke up furniture to get what weapons they could."

Around 8 pm, soldiers of the 15/19 Hussars, who normally guard the perimeter fence, came into the camp for the first time. They stood for an hour in a central area, fully visible to the rioters. In this interim period, offers to mediate were sent to the governor by the internee leaders in Compounds One and Three. They were not taken up.

At 7 pm some 250 soldiers went in, hard. It was all over in 10 minutes. At the end of it 19 internees were injured. Five went to hospital.

Up to this point it is difficult to fault the action of the authorities. They refused to negotiate, but they allowed time for the situation to resolve itself. When that failed, they went in with sufficient numbers to win control quickly.

What seems to have followed the riot is less easy to justify. The Irish Government is stilling a dossier on alleged brutality to detainees in Northern Ireland. It has been compiled at request of the Irish Attorney General.

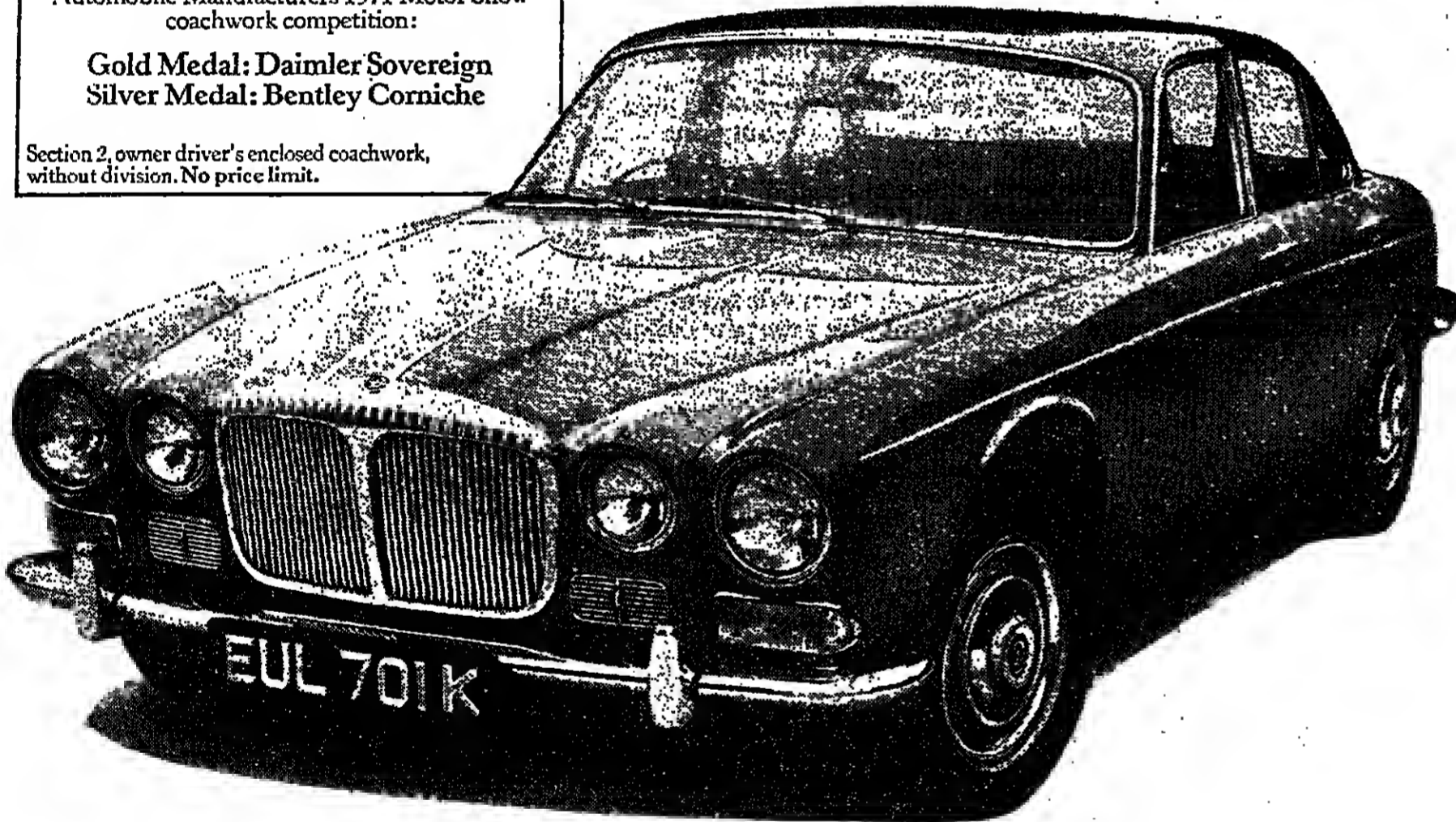
More than 290 Catholic prisoners in Northern Ireland have signed a document demanding a public inquiry into all brutality and torture.

## Maybe Daimler should call it the 'Golden' Sovereign now.

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## The night 22 policemen called

LEGAL ACTION against the Metropolitan Police for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment is being considered by the Quaye family, whose home was raided by 22 policemen one evening earlier this year, writes Derek Humphry.

This move follows the quashing by Inner London Sessions Appeals Committee last week of the convictions of Mr and Mrs Emmanuel Quaye and their daughter Kathleen. The Quayes had been fined

by the Lambeth stipendiary, Mr H. C. Beaumont, for alleged assaults on police who came to their house in Greenwich looking for a purse containing £75.

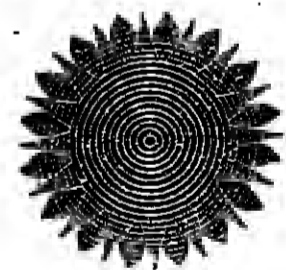
The defence said that 22 policemen took part in a "boarding party" raid and that the purse was not found.

Mr Quaye, a railway worker from Ghana, had insisted on a search warrant. Judge Geraldine Rees, allowing the appeals, said: "It was a curious feature of the case that although Sergeant Ferguson was armed with the

search warrant, at no time was shown to Mr Quaye. It is a matter for speculation whether, if warrant had been shown, a different situation would have arisen."

The Rev Paul Oestreich, vicar of Ascension, Greenwich, has asked the Police Commissioner for a special inquiry into the case because he believes it has serious implications for race and community relations. C. Inspector Fry of Kingston Thames has been appointed to conduct it.

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## How foreign food reaches High St shops unchecked

By Anne Robinson

LACK OF CONTROL over imported food is now so serious that up to 80 per cent, according to one expert, is passing into this country totally unchecked.

Health inspectors have an acute shortage of staff, and the shaping of the regulations themselves help a situation which is tailor-made for dishonest importers. They claim that with a little planning an importer can easily ensure that no inspections take place.

In an effort to improve matters, the Association of Public Health Inspectors yesterday announced that they are to carry out a nation-wide investigation into loopholes in the regulations. When this is completed they hope to have sufficient evidence to persuade the Government to introduce fresh legislation.

The problems have arisen since the introduction of the Imported Food and Drugs Regulations in 1968, and in particular the section which attempts to deal with the growing use of containers. In order to overcome traffic congestion at ports and, in many cases, the lack of cold storage facilities, the regulations allow port health inspectors to defer inspection of food containers until they reach their inland destination.

Under this system, the importer gives an undertaking that the containers will remain sealed until the destination point. The port health inspectors notify inland health authorities of the containers in transit.

But unless the inland authorities receive notice quickly they are likely to find that the container has already been opened and distributed. The importer's undertaking to leave the container sealed ceases the moment it reaches its destination.

A typical example: On a recent Friday morning, a note arrived in the Public Health Department of Westminster City Council. It had been posted two days earlier by the Chief Health Inspector of the North Wales port of Holyhead, advising Westminster that a consignment of sausage beef from Dublin was on its way to London and should be inspected.

An inspector was sent out the same Friday afternoon to the importer's address in West London. The firm, specialising in kosher meat, was shut because of the Jewish Sabbath. And when the inspector returned the following Monday he watched helplessly as the meat rolled off the production line as sausages and learnt that most of the delivery had already left the premises.

Westminster followed up this

incident with a stern request to Holyhead to notify them by telephone in future.

In Holyhead's case there are only two health inspectors, both working part time at the port, which handles a large amount of the Irish food imports. "The Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. Malden Jones, said last week: "We cannot possibly deal with the inspection of containers in transit. We defer all of them for inspection at their destination."

Mr. Steven Crawford, a senior public health inspector with a London borough who has written a detailed study on containerisation, says: "As an overall estimate there cannot be more than 20 per cent of containers inspected. Importers who act quickly can move their containers from the ports to the inland destinations within a couple of hours."

"Unless we are waiting on their doorstep we don't stand a chance. Before containers came into use, as many as 15 different people would for various reasons have a chance to see the food packets at the ports. Sealed containers do not allow for this."

Another severe critic is Mr. A. H. Marshall, Chief Health Inspector for the Port of London. He estimates that about half the containers are inspected at the port and half sent on for inspection inland. At the Port of London, unlike most smaller ports, cold storage facilities allow perishable foods to remain in good condition while inspections are made. But delays for inspection must still be justified, as containers can cost importers as much as £100 a day in hire fees while they remain at the docks.

Shortly before the new regulations came into force in 1968, the Department of Health sent a confidential letter to health authorities warning them that they may need to review the adequacy of staff. But there has been no noticeable increase in the number of public health inspectors and many small rural authorities argue that to hire an extra man would mean something like a 3p increase on the rates.

The Association of Public Health Inspectors are not prepared yet to say exactly how they would like the regulations changed. But one view widely held is that, first, importers should be law inform health authorities of a consignment's arrival and hold it for inspection; and second, the number of health inspectors should be increased throughout the country and the bill footed by the Exchequer and not the ratepayers.



## Fighting lady takes in boarders

BELFAST, wartime heroine now at rest in Pool of London, is facing a new enemy—the Irish schoolboy. The veteran cruiser arrived last week, somewhat unprepared for the onslaught of ors—between 3,000 and 5,000 a day—urged by good weather and half-term days. One indignant Sunday Times reader who ed the ship with his children, wrote in rishing his reactions as he watched hordes of youngsters swarming over the floating museum. e gasped at the open-sided catwalks leading on off the ship. He shuddered at the steep vertical lers. He groaned at the steel eyelets and ring

bolts sticking up from the upper deck. He was astounded to see no lifebelts. He fumed at a gaping hatch. He was baffled by inadequate direction and description signs.

Our picture makes the realistic point that big guns are irresistible for small boys. They liberate the imagination. Especially when it's known that it was the ironware aboard HMS Belfast which fired the first shots in the Battle of North Cape in December 1943, which culminated in the sinking of the German battlecruiser Scharnhorst.

But it's true these guns were made for firing, not for playing with. And it's a long, hard, drop to the deck if children happen to fall off.

The HMS Belfast Trust, a registered charity which administers the new tourist attraction, admits that all is not yet ideal. But says it soon will be. Wire-mesh will make the catwalks boy-proof. The steel eyelets and ring bolts are being specially painted yellow so they can easily be seen. Potentially dangerous hatches are being covered. Signs are being improved and close-circuit TV and

film shows will satisfy even the most inquiring minds. And for 12p, there's a guide book that Tells All, from prow to stern.

The lifebelts? Some had been thrown overboard by children. They have all been replaced. The steep ladders? They're all perfectly safe, say the Trust, if children use them sensibly. Finally, the Trust insist that HMS Belfast is, first and foremost, a warship and the aim of the exercise is to show her, as nearly as possible, in her original state—as a fighting lady and not a stuffed owl.

Story: David Divine  
Picture: Stanley Devon

## Mental patients pay more for meals than they earn

ITALLY HANDICAPPED patients pay more for their mid-meals than they earn at a ty council training centre in Isle of Wight. Up to 25 day nts at the Medina Training re in Newport receive a imum of 55p each week in commercial workshops. Their ly lunch bill is 60p.

ie patients, unfit for outside yment, are among 52 ally and physically hand- ed people who attend the re. They pack greetings s, assemble boxes for

cigarette lighters and wrap silver paper around frames for an electronics firm. The three firms concerned— J. Arthur Dixon, Ronson Products and Plessey Radar—say that their contracts with the council are at the normal economic rate for the work. Spokesmen for all three firms explained that they had no say in how much the patients got, but, as one spokes-

man put it: "They must earn far more than they are paid." The Council refuses to give details of the contracts. Greeting-card packers at J.

Arthur Dixon earn about £12 a week. Miss Audrey Campbell, director of the island's social services department, estimates that patients at the training centre do about a quarter of a normal person's work each day. This would mean that the patients receive only a fifth of the money paid under contract by the firm to the council.

The Rev. Derek Stirman, vice-chairman of the Isle of Wight Association for Mental Health, first raised the issue at a public meeting this month attended by Miss Campbell. He asked if the

purpose of the centre was to train patients or to make a profit for the Council.

"There is no possible excuse for this exploitation," he said yesterday. "I don't want the patients to lose the opportunity to work in training centres, but I feel they should have a better deal. Any money earned under the contracts ought to be paid to them."

Miss Campbell says she is "outraged" at suggestions that patients are being exploited. The patients attend the centre for 32 hours each week and are taught

how to make beds and to cook, interspersed with their workshop jobs.

But, she says, "I don't think that the present arrangements are satisfactory and I shall shortly be putting forward new pay proposals which if accepted, will be included in the estimates for next year." The next financial year starts on April 1st, 1972, so no change can be expected for the next five months.

A social work consultant at the council defended the present arrangements. "These are people of retarded intelligence who

would not be able to hold down a job in the community," he said.

"If they were paid more, it could affect their social security bene-

fits. But Mr David Ennals, director of the National Association for Mental Health, said yesterday: "Patients can earn up to £2 a week before it affects social security benefits. The rate of pay at the Medina Training Centre is very unusual and quite wrong. Patients should be paid for the actual work they do."

Alex Finer

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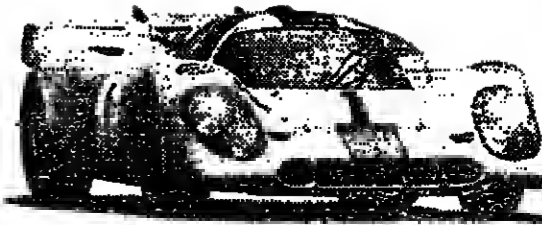
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## How a quarter of the world's population won a place at the United Nations

## Follow US diplomats met their Pearl Harbour

By Stephen Fay, New York

THE AMERICAN mission to the United Nations last week met the desk of one of the world's population. Nobody was so cool on Monday. The American Ambassador, George Bush, left the building shortly after midnight on Tuesday morning referring to the expulsion of Taiwan as "a moment of infamy"—the words used by President Roosevelt to describe the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.

The defeat was a kind of Pearl Harbour for American diplomacy. Nixon, William Rogers, his Secretary of State, and Bush had personally telephoned the Japanese, had been especially subtle. Old favours were recalled, the odd threat was made. "What did they offer you?" one wavering delegate was asked after a meeting with the Americans. "It wasn't what they offered," he replied. "It was what they said they would take away."

But on the night itself there was no pretence at subtlety at all. A member of the Japanese delegation sat down at the desk of an Ambassador from the Caribbean. "We are thinking of expanding our investments and our trade in your part of the world."

It did not matter. When the vote was cast on the score-board the Americans had lost; their supposed three major-

putting down a motion asking that the vote be delayed until Tuesday. No-one expected the vote on Monday, but Barody's move had a devastating effect on the opposition.

"His motion was a catalyst," Salim Ahmed Salim said, "and we decided then that the more time they got, the harder it would be."

Throughout the day the Albanians and their allies lobbied hard to defeat the Barody motion. When the votes were counted they had a majority of three against it, and the big vote was to be that night, 18 hours or so before it had been expected.

The American campaign which was considerably helped by the Japanese, had never been especially subtle. Old favours were recalled, the odd threat was made. "What did they offer you?" one wavering delegate was asked after a meeting with the Americans. "It wasn't what they offered," he replied. "It was what they said they would take away."

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United Nations should stop squabbling and learn to live with the representatives of one quarter of the earth's population.

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China is in: how Albanian and Tanzanian delegates greeted last week's news

ity had been transformed into a defeat by four votes. They looked around for scapegoats. A number of countries had, they said, promised to vote for them, but had abstained.

They were Belgium, Cyprus, Tunisia, Morocco, Qatar, and Senegal. Trinidad and Tobago were going to abstain, they thought, but Trinidad voted against. And Ireland, on which America had relied for a friendly abstention, had voted against too.

The case of Ireland illustrates how the Americans had misled themselves. Its vote had been taken for granted, but the Irish had concluded that the time had come for a change. They did not want to be bullied by the Americans and so kept their decision secret.

Kissinger's visit to Peking influenced a number of the wavering delegations and each points to it

when asked to explain their change of mind.

On Monday morning, Peking announced that they had established diplomatic relations with Belgium. It was a clear indication that the Chinese were following the debate minutely, mainly through their embassy in Ottawa, where the Ambassador, Huog Hwa, was constantly in touch with Albanian deputy Foreign Minister, Reis Malle, in New York. On Monday evening Belgium predictably abstained.

Archbishop Makarios had promised the American Ambassador in Nicosia that Cyprus would vote with them. But the longer the debate went on, the less convinced the Cypriot delegate became of America's case. They were proposing that two governments be recognised for a single country. The implications for Cyprus, deeply divided between

Greek and Turk, were not attractive. At the last minute, despite a mixture of pleas and threats from the Americans on the assembly floor, Cyprus decided to abstain.

President Nixon warned that the demonstrations of joy by the victorious party "could very seriously impair support for the United Nations in the country and in Congress." President Nixon never takes defeat very well. No one at United Nations headquarters is smiling at his implied threats.

The UN and all its agencies spend \$400 million a year, of which America contributes £135 million. A cut would be catastrophic. That seems unlikely; what is more likely is a refusal by America to increase its contribution. When the UN is as close to bankruptcy as it is, that threat is serious enough.

## Riots feared in unseated Taiwan

By a Special Correspondent, Taipei

THE MOOD in Taiwan could become ugly, erupting into violent anti-American demonstrations when President Nixon makes his scheduled visit to Peking early next year. If Mr Nixon signs an agreement establishing formal relations with Peking, it is felt here that the Taiwan Government will be forced by public pressure into a showdown with the US and possibly even with Peking.

There is a divergence in attitudes and responses between the entrenched old guard led by General Chiang Kai-shek and the younger officials and the new generation of politically-oriented Taiwanese and Taiwan-born Chinese.

The younger group want ambitions to be moderated to match the new realities that Taiwan must face. They would like to see a dismantling of the facade of central government which has functioned in exile these past two decades. The feeling is that only a small administrative structure is needed at provincial and municipal level. General Chiang Kai-shek is known to be resisting the idea, partly because of loss of face and partly because he wishes to preserve the status of his old Kuomintang comrades from the mainland days.

Chiang Ching-kuo, the Generalissimo's son and designated successor, is the figure around which the younger officials and activists are gathering. Even before the UN vote, Chiang Ching-kuo was clearly moving away from the

dreams of his father. He favours demobilising a large part of the 800,000-strong standing army and releasing most of its trained, skilled youths for industry.

A labour shortage is already pinching agricultural productivity. Chiang Ching-kuo has in fact taken an intense interest in economic policy and now heads the Council for International Economic Co-operation and Development. He realises that the Kuomintang has over the years alienated the indigenous Taiwanese, who look on the mainlanders as intruders. Unless the Taiwanese get a bigger share of the economic opportunities and power, the Nationalists may have to contend with resistance from the natives.

The immediate concern here appears to be the need to safeguard Taiwan's territorial integrity. Dr George Yeh, former Foreign Minister and now Minister without Portfolio, expresses the fear that the Sino-American defence treaty of 1954, which he signed on behalf of the Nationalists, might be the next casualty. Tight internal security has kept demonstrations down to symbolic gestures.

But surrounded by the old Kuomintang warhorses, Chiang Kai-shek has as yet provided little indication that he will retire and let his son and new men lead his country out of the present impasse. In the final analysis, what the Generalissimo decides will be crucial.

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## Keeping Tigrid out of mischief

EL TIGRID, a Czech-born icon, wrote a book about the Russian intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 called *Dubcek Fell*. Like most of his books, it was published in the West. That episode, Mr Tigrid did not please the Russians. He now lives in Paris—or at least he did until Mr Brezhnev visited there last week. He was not arrested, I was not expelled from France. I was only obliged to remove a few people who have had opportunity of being "read" from France in the near and far reason that I hasten to report that it was most enjoyable experience.

was explained to me by the police officials in charge my eloquence that if a Secretary-General of any were to visit France there would be no question of my removal; fortunately the Secretary-General in question was promoted to Head of State for a while, and that changed everything.

was added that I had to be removed, not because of my political opinions, but because I

had expressed opinions which could lead to the conclusion that I would be susceptible to emotions which under certain circumstances could become uncontrollable. Asked whether I understood this, I replied in the affirmative (it was 6.30 am last Saturday).

Like Mr Brezhnev, I was to consider myself a guest of the French Government, all expenses paid. Moreover I was told in confidence that it was the KGB—the Soviet secret police—who had suggested to the French that I should be considered a dangerous individual.

Here and there, unpleasant things are said about the French police. Nonsense. My guardians were charming and well read. One of them knew me as a writer, and the other decided to order my last book without delay. To pass the time, while we were waiting at the police station, he asked me whether I knew what continues to grow longest after one is dead. I pleaded ignorance. Fingernails, he said. The other day he had to cut down a man who hanged himself two weeks earlier. His nails were three inches long. At that moment I was served a huge ham sandwich and beer.

Soon I realised that there were many more of us, all potential mischief makers and terrorists. When transported to Orly airport I could not but notice that we looked very much like terrorists in retirement. Later in Corsica during a splendid dinner we exchanged information on the state of our respective health. Rheumatism prevailed.

In fact, if the group of some 50 of us was at all representative, then the cause of terrorism in France is in bad need of rejuvenation. Our last hope, a violin case smuggled into the plane by a Ukrainian gentleman was also to evaporate: the case concealed, not a machine gun, but the appropriate musical instrument.

One of our number pointed out a sumptuous villa overlooking the mountains and the coast of Corsica. He was the owner. Ten years ago, on the occasion of Mr Khrushchev's visit to France, he had been obliged. The huge chunk of land was sold to him for a single symbolic franc by the municipality of the village, just to celebrate a devoted revolutionary. "Here I am," said the villa owner. "But where is Mr Khrushchev?"

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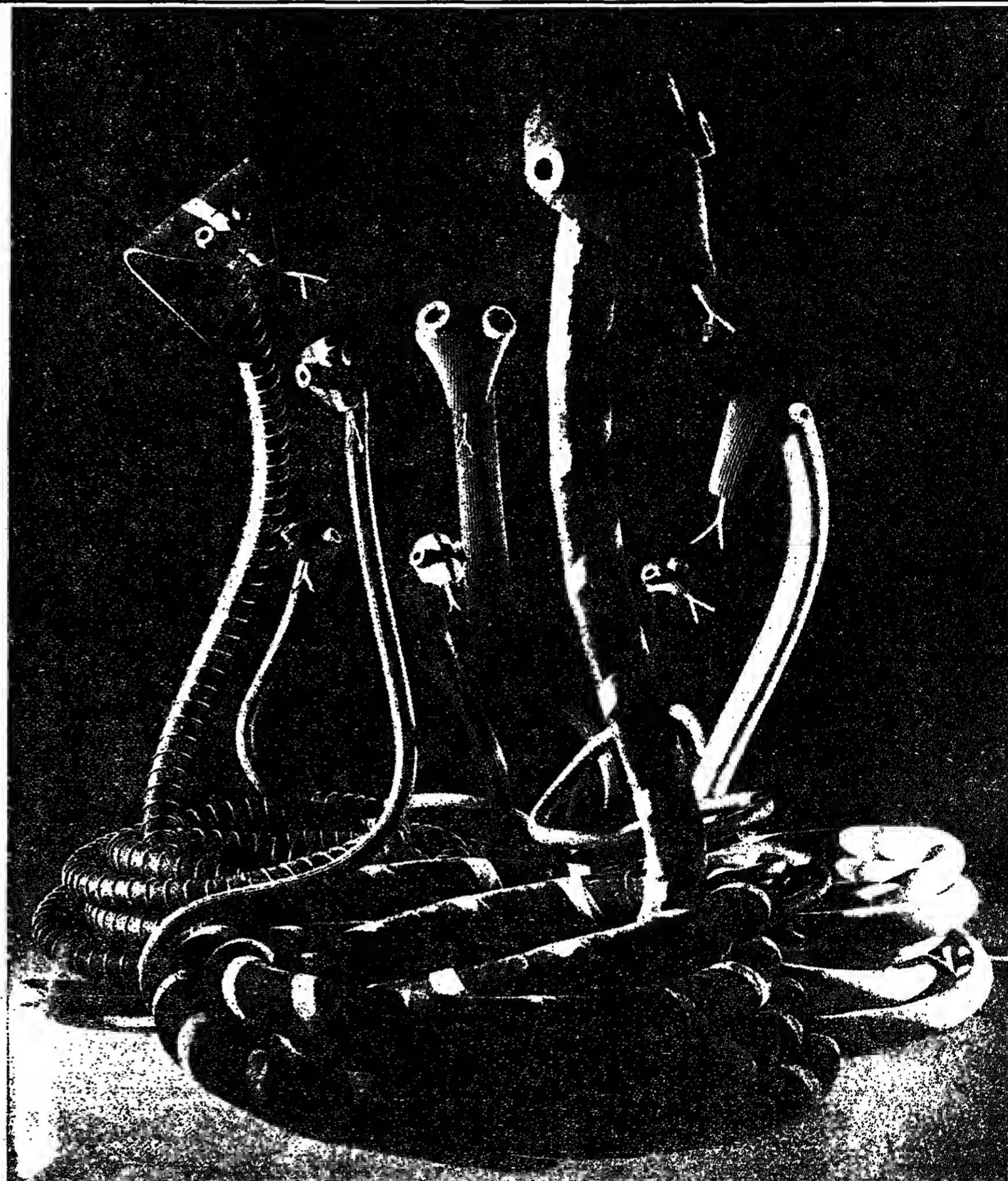
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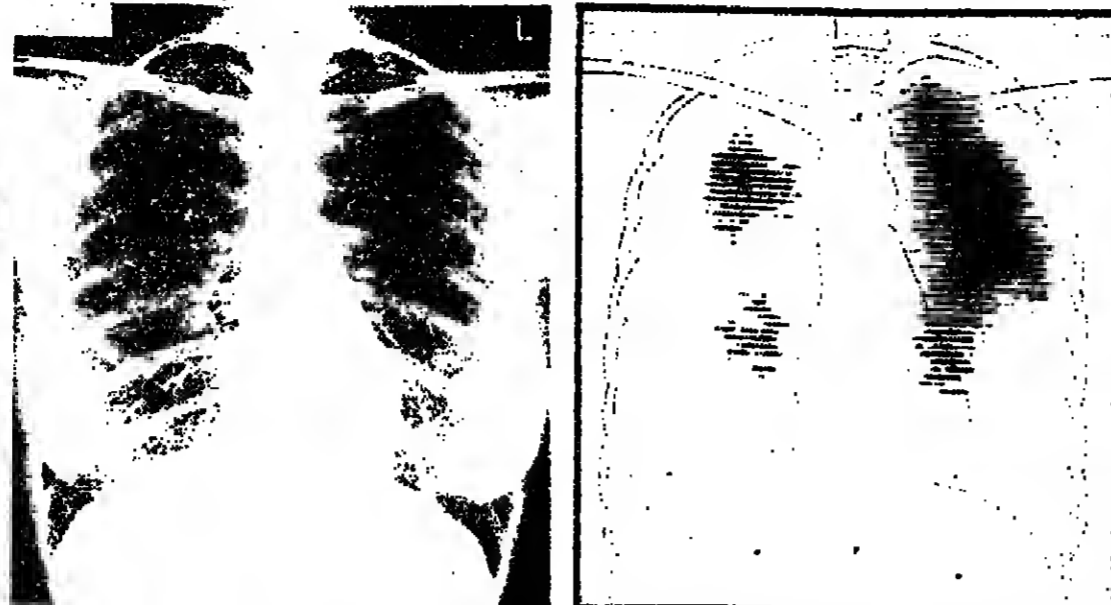
## SPECTRUM

ase "nuclear medicine" has a grimly futuristic it. In fact, radioactive isotopes are already being successfully in the diagnosis of various diseases ing cancer, and would be more widely accepted if it ot for the deep suspicion they arouse among many But whether they like it or not, nuclear medicine he family doctor's journal *The Practitioner* need last month—is here to stay.

## Radioactivity: it the doctor's ally?

THE most traumatic ns for a woman is a ny—the removal of a More than 10,000 women ar face that possibility: it is the number who die neer of the breast. The is that for some patients ation is needless suffer- radio isotopes had been ing the diagnosis, the would have found out in t disease had infected ars of the body as well. use of radio isotopes is medicine. Every element opes, different forms of ent with different atomic and some are radio ndine, for example, has opes and 22 are radio These are injected into uent's bloodstream and

recorded by a scanner—like X-rays are recorded on film. Some isotopes are specific—that is, they can be used to diagnose disease in particular organs—the lungs, the liver, the brain. Others are more general. The result from the scanner can show much more than an X-ray. One of the most dramatic examples is seen in the pictures above. The standard X-ray of the lungs (left) reveals nothing. The darkened area of the radio isotope picture with the bone outlines drawn in shows the only areas where the blood is functioning normally. The left-hand lung is peppered with blood clots. One of the most fully developed techniques is brain scanning—in which tumours or abscesses can be identified and,



Left: the standard X-ray reveals nothing unusual. Right: the radio-isotope scan of the same lungs shows them peppered with blood clots. Dark areas are where blood-flow is normal.

as Dr David Keeling, of the Institute of Nuclear Medicine in London, points out, the scanner can pick up tumours in the rear portion of the brain which are often not located by any other technique.

Dr Keeling also explains the breast cancer case. The disease is usually diagnosed physically—a lump in the breast, a pain underneath the arm—and the surgeon may decide to operate. Although it is standard practice to X-ray the whole of the body before the operation the films will not reveal as much as a radio-isotope scan.

The difficulty has been to sell the idea—both to doctors and patients. The harmful effects of radiation on human tissues were recognised quite soon after the discovery of X-rays in the last decade of the 19th century. Boosted by the horrors of Hiroshima the image of nuclear

medicine was hard to put over—particularly when it was suggested that radio-isotopes could be used to recognise potentially dangerous positions of the placenta of the unborn foetus in the uterus.

In fact, a single X-ray film of the pregnant uterus will deliver 250-300 millirads (units of radiation) to the foetus. An isotope scan gives less than one-tenth of this dose. To put this in perspective: we are all subject to radiation in everyday life. In the London region, for example, the total is about 200 millirads a year.

As for the patient's attitude, Dr Keeling says: "To most people the injection of a radio-active compound into the body seems a much more alarming procedure than the taking of a quick X-ray picture." But it is not simply a case of X-rays versus radio isotopes. Dr Ralph McCready, nuclear medi-

cine consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, Surrey, points out that while isotopes and tumours more easily than X-rays in the bones and the liver and find blood clots earlier in the lungs, X-rays are better at picking out tumours in the lungs.

Last year a specialist committee under Professor Sir Brian Windeyer, set up to plan the future of nuclear medicine within the health service, suggested the setting up of 18 regional centres, five of which are now in operation. It means, says Dr McCready, that scanning facilities are now available to all the major hospitals. Others, wanting to buy scanners, often find themselves trying to equate the number of operations they wouldn't do in a year to the cost of the machine (about £16,000). Too much seems at stake for such a theoretical approach.

Peter Pringle

## C'est toujours l'heure anglais

WHEN BRITAIN moved its clocks back an hour early this morning it marked the end of the attempt to bring the country's time into line with the rest of Europe. It also marked the latest episode in half a century of tinkering with the time.

The idea of moving the clock back and forward, to gain more light during the working day, was first put forward in 1908 as a Private Member's Bill by William Willett. He also thought it would be useful to have more light for shunting trains and training the territorial army. Parliament rejected the idea, and continued to do so on four more occasions. The major objection came from the farmers—the cows would not understand the change.

Then came the First World War and when the Germans changed their clock to help the war effort Britain swiftly followed suit. In 1917 the Government set up a Summer Time Committee to investigate the effects of changing the clock twice a year.

This new body consulted the findings of the Health of Munition Workers Committee which solemnly pronounced that the cycle of body temperature change during each 24-hour period could easily be completely reversed. The committee said: "... a party of Arctic explorers found that a complete reversal of their hours was followed within a few days by a similar reversal of their temperature curves."

Thus reassured (there being no cows in the Arctic to be milked) the government extended the experiment. An agreement was reached with France and Belgium in 1922 to adopt the British system but the French cows proved to be tougher than

their British colleagues and France could not implement the agreement. Under pressure from the farmers Britain shortened the period when Summer Time would operate. Summer Time was then renewed every year until the government supported a Private Member's Bill in 1935 which put it on a permanent basis, slightly curtailing the period of the year during which it would operate, in deference to the farmers' lobby. The arrival of the Second



World War once more had remarkable effects. The period when Summer Time would operate was extended in 1940 to last from the end of February until the beginning of October. Then from 1941 until 1945 a period of double Summer Time was introduced by which the clocks went forward two hours. The cows were doubly confused but the farmers accepted the necessity for change in time of war.

They did the same in 1947 when, going back to the 1925 single Summer Time, the Labour Government ordered a reversion to double Summer Time during the fuel crisis of that year. The country then reverted once more to the single Summer Time of 1925. By 1959 the Government were under pressure from business interests, and the Press, to extend Summer Time throughout the whole year—in other words, to move the clocks forward on hour and have the same time as Western Europe.

Matters rested there until 1967 when the Wilson administration with an eye on the possibility of entering Europe introduced British Standard Time for an experimental period of three years from 1968 till October of this year. This meant the clocks were one hour ahead of GMT throughout the whole year.

There was an outcry especially from the Northern parts of the country which had grown accustomed to lighter winter mornings. The government in dismay set up an extensive inquiry into how people felt. Only half were in favour of BST and 40 per cent were against. By this time the Conservatives were back in office and decided that the only thing to do was to have a free vote in the Commons. This duly took place on 2nd December 1970. MPs were asked whether they wished to continue the experiment. Three hundred and sixty-six said no, and only 81 said yes.

So it is back to the 1925. It is hoped permanently, and changing the clocks twice a year. That is why we changed our time today. But cows are suspicious creatures. They are keeping an eye on the clock.

Hugh Macpherson

### RVATION

## enice: the dangers within

E and its problems seem to be approaching a point of possible resolution. The Italian cabinet met de exactly what is to be ith the 250 miliardi lire million) loan which has ised abroad to undertake st urgent work required the city. UNESCO also programme of aid in hand, two are unconnected, and must face that stubborn ice from the Commune of itself which has done more ything else to exacerbate ppetuate the situation.



Canaletto's Venice: too late?

go on rising," Lauricella admitted, "as investigations disclose what work is necessary."

Venice's Superintendent of Arts and Decorations, Professor Valdoner even suggested at a gloomy press conference that however much is spent it could well be too late altogether. Some 45 miliardi are required for building aqueducts to carry drinking water, and thus to eliminate the thousands of wells which are in some measure responsible for the sinking of the bed of the lagoon.

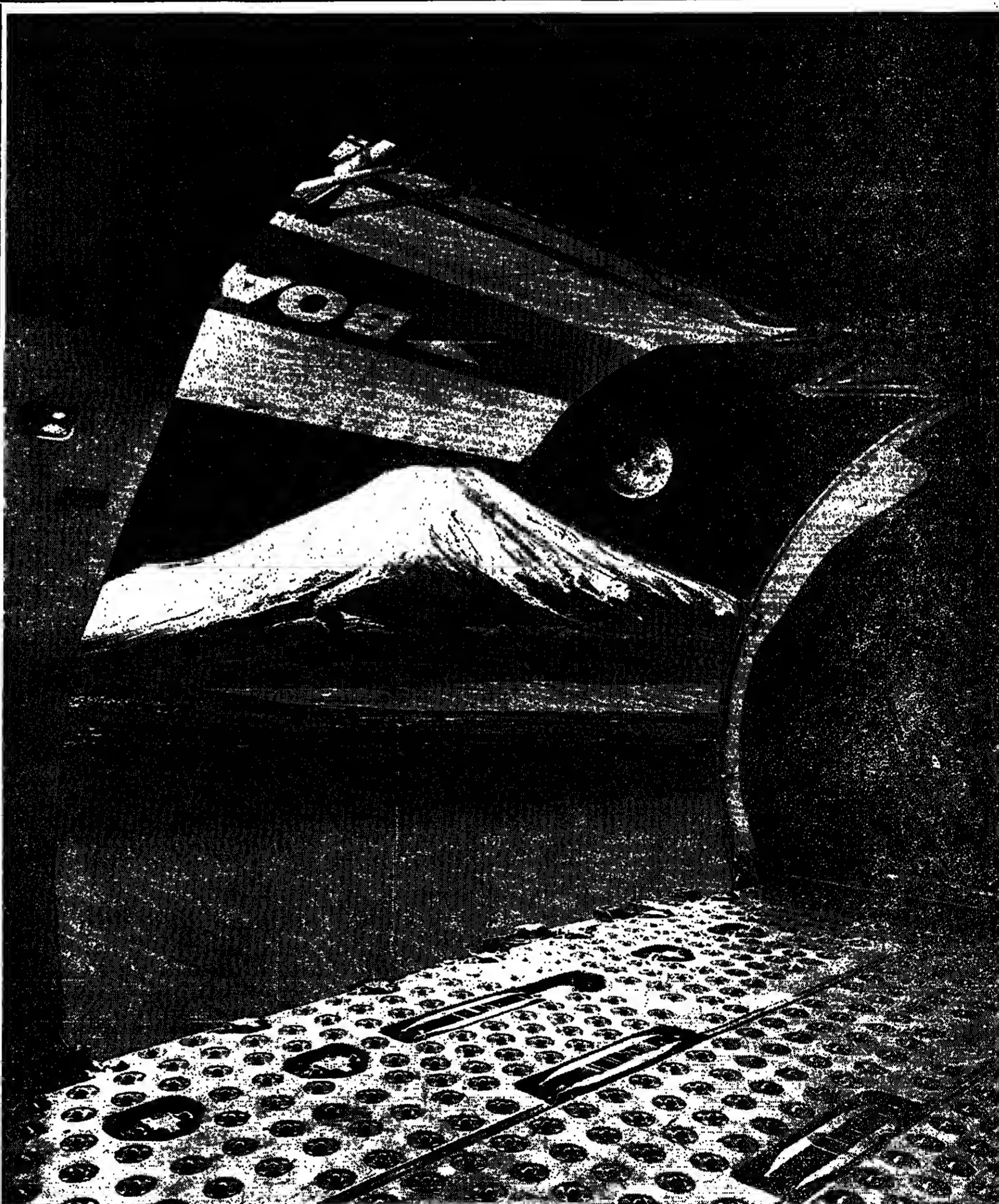
The Government's present, and plainly doomed, intention is that by six months after the new law has been passed, the CIPE must have drawn up a plan for the "Venice Project." Then, within a vaguely specified "brief period," the region itself must devise a plan for works on the lagoon. In the meantime, Venice

and its works of art will be "safeguarded" by a commission on which, and here is the rub, local interests will have a stronger representation than those of the State. Back, in other words, to square one. No one in the Government can believe for a moment that such a commission will do anything but stall.

Urgent works will meanwhile proceed, while the relevant plans are being drawn up. But what works are, and are not, urgent? There is, for example, the whole, vexed question of the sluice-gates, the *chiuse mobili*, intended to seal off the mouths of the lagoon where they flow into the Adriatic at the Lido, at Malamocco and at Chioggia. The oil interests would like to keep open the mouth of the lagoon at Malamocco for their deep canal, in which case the mouth would probably have to be enlarged and the area split catastrophically in two. Lauricella has said that the committee would probably decide on "closing" all three, but that it wants to wait for the results of the models being made at Volpato, near Padova.

It is possible that the wave of public criticism and contempt will move the Government into grasping the nettle at long last and setting up an authority of their own. Though privately convinced of its necessity, ministers have spoken publicly of such a procedure being "antidemocratic," which merely goes to show, as commentators in the Italian Press have pointed out, the strength of the electoral and industrial interests which oppose so obvious a solution.

Brian Glanville



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# HIS BRITAIN

Then we e Seven...

IRN European, so that he end of the Common ment; I'm there any- dless of whether it pursue of my national My first political age of mine was to Churchill's last ditch 1940 to join Britain in a single nation—an hich must have hurt ch as it delighted me. economics and com- es are of course argu- at is not surely, at this ne game, is a common

Intact, but uncontrolled develop- ment is slowly destroying the countryside even in France, which has more than most. We ought to get together.

Because if you put together the best that each country has done you would have a working, highly populated, industrial, conserved landscape. For example:

From Holland, the schemes of land reclamation and the intensive effort that has created Het Bos, a huge city park on the edge of Amsterdam. Het Bos could happen east of Watford, on the edge of Birmingham, right down the Wirral.

From Belgium, the home of surrealism, a large scale demon- stration through Flanders—ac- cidental, but never mind that—of how the oddest of juxtapositions can make a viable landscape of its own. Applicable to South Essex, South Lancs, the grim uplands between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

From Germany, by the his- torical accident of the isolation of Berlin, the healthy and natural development of provincial towns as equals (Munich, Stuttgart, Cologne, Hanover) each doing their own thing. And Hamburg does better than any, a working city where you can sail on the Alster within yards of the com- mercial centre—and where the naughty is put on one side, at St Pauli, to be visited if you feel like it, rather than crawling all over London's West End.

From France, amongst a lot of



Burnham Beeches: a fight to the last tree

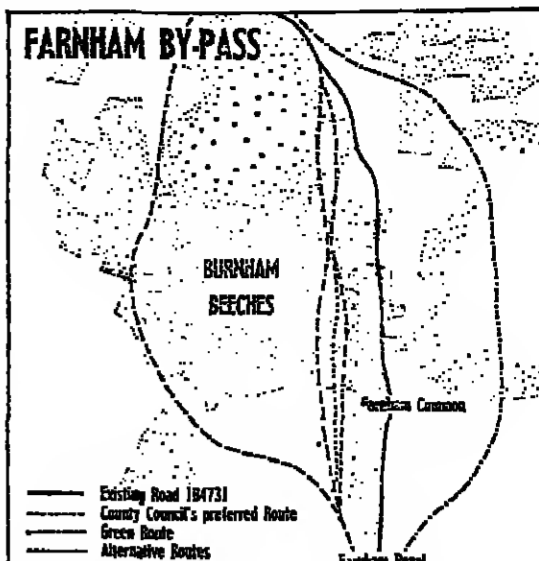
## Burnham battle

CAST in the unfamiliar role of champion of the rural cause, the Corporation of London have been doing battle down in Buckinghamshire to save Burnham Beeches from the threat of a dual two-lane by-pass for the villages of Farnham Royal and Farnham Common. Last week a public inquiry opened at Slough Community Centre to decide which of the five possible routes the new road should follow. Four of them would, if permitted, see the through this famous beauty spot and destroy its peace and quiet for ever.

Only one proposal, the so-called green route, would avoid Burnham altogether by swiveling away to the east behind the barbed-wire fences of large private woodland estates. "And that," declared Mr Alfred Qvist, the superintendent of Burnham Beeches, "is where the by-pass should go—where it will be seen and heard by the least number of people."

Buckinghamshire County Council disagree. Sup- ported somewhat surprisingly by the local branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England they want to push the road through the eastern fringes of Burnham Beeches, where they say it will inflict the minimum damage to the environment. The Farnham Villages Association have also opted for a road through the Beeches—on the western side as far away from their homes as possible.

The Corporation of London, who have owned Burnham Beeches since 1880, are determined to fight to the last tree. They argue that if a busy road is driven through the Beeches the woods will be wrecked by noise and exhaust fumes. This is a view shared by the Nature Conservancy, who are clearly envisaged might have on the ecology of an



area regarded as being "of the very highest scientific value."

Obviously there must be a new road. The exist- ing B473 is already acting as a kind of unofficial outer London ring road linking the M4 and M40 motorways. It is equally clear that reservoirs of solitude such as Burnham Beeches must be pre- served, not just as a weekend picnic spot for jaded Londoners but as a vital counterweight to the factory sprawl of Slough three miles away.

Brian Jackman

## own a haunted valley

It was Ruskin who said second-best walk in was the walk from Dolgellau; the best walk from Dolgellau south. Sublimely con- ceptions, by their nature e: bow they add to the plour of life. But I don't allene this one, beyond that whether you pre- st-west or the west-east depend to some extent me of day and whether the sun behind you or face, giving those dra- ing-jour images beloved ices and photographers just graduated to wo- urely beyond argument estuary of the Mawddach of the loveliest in the um its union with the (reissible tautology) all town to that dramatic hich opens up Barmouth hink this is particularly u have the felicity to see water-level. I estuaries of the in- vish littoral live up to promise of the rivers- out them. The subse- er reach of the Usk, the e lagoon-like estuary ves the clue to the name or Silent River, these are sense a comedown from acious upper reaches; the eses its sparkle as it es Rhyl, for which it may even, and there could be a sharper or more oly contrast than that the ravaged industrial and the enchanting inland of that queen of Welsh on Dyffordy, which we, Ladies of Llanollen, are l to call the Dee. John Hadfield invited me the chapter on Rivers in ell Guide to England I ed that some of the best rivers are of Welsh and I suggest that any need of a memorable walk do worse than follow as as may be the descent of e or the Severn from their on the flanks of Pum- Fawr, which we revere as mon, most ominous of mountains.

### MAURICE WIGGAN

moving journey follows the infant Teme down its magical valley be- tween the two Black Mountains, past Beguildy, Outlas and Llan- fair Waterline and so to Leint- wardine ("Lent-war-deen") where the little river merges with the more considerable Clun but wins the titular takeover. All down this haunted valley you see and sease the pass opening up, looking down from the pastoral heights of Wales to the rich alluvial plain of Severn. From the land of huzzard, sheep and poetry to the land of fruit, beef and prose.

I know few more affecting journeys than this through the ancient kingdom of Powys which is Powys still. I know no place that works on my spirit in quite the same way as this valley of the young Teme, Beguildy (properly Bugeildy—Shepherd's House) has an inexplicable fasci- nation for me, so strong that I could almost believe it concerned my spirit in a former incarnation.

Just imagination, a trick of the light? Very likely. There are no objective criteria, no scientifically measurable data to define a haunt- ing landscape. We are driven back on truisms simply because they are true: beauty is in the eye of the beholder, every time. But is the beholder looking through his own eye, or a trans- planted retina? We are all land- scape artists in the sense that we endow things seen with adventi- tious qualities. Some of these spring from the subconscious, some are our own mysterious sub- jective responses to the configura- tion of land and light; some unquestionably are implanted in us, like injections, or eggs. I've often wondered to what extent our reaction to landscape is a conditioned reflex. Literature has done at least as much as the earth movers to make, or at any rate to modify, the landscape of Britain.

Nature has always had a good press. From the earliest times writers have been responsive to the rustic scene, before Chaucer and Shakespeare, and through generations of retired writers like Traherne, Goldsmith, Crabbe,

Thomson, Gray and so many more; they have responded memorably to nature in a more or less generalised way. But the cult of specific landscape really opened up with Wordsworth and the Romantics, just at that his- torical moment when Britain was for the first time dividing into urban and rural and becoming conscious of "the country" as somewhere different from the town. This consciousness was one of the first fruits of the Industrial Revolution.

The right man could spend a happy sabbatical compiling an anthology of fruitful writing—it would be mainly poetry—which determined for generations how particular landscapes should be seen and by association enjoyed. No man living is better qualified for this scholarly task than Mr Geoffrey Grigson, the sage of Broad Town, to whom I commend it, hopefully.

True writers who define the essential character of a landscape do so at their peril. The natives aren't always best pleased. Thus the Shropshire of A. E. Housman (and, by adoption, of thousands of his readers) is not necessarily identical with the Shropshire of actual Salopians. His mooring, introverted Shropshire Lad is less popular with actual Shropshire lads—than the original old lad himself might have wished. And I doubt if the mystical Shropshire expressed by Mary Webb in Precious Bane (and quoted by Stella Gibbons in Cold Comfort Farm) quite chimes with the vision of their county which our rosy-cheeked and eminently practical modern Salopians cherish. Ronnie Deliderius made this point in his charming and inspiring book, Under An English Sky.

And yet... could it be that the poetic eye is an X-ray eye which penetrates to inner realities unmarked by more myopic peepers of practicality? I don't for a moment suggest that Hous- man's Lad squares with the aver- age Shropshire lad. The facts would not seem to support it...

And the bridegroom all night through Never turns him to the bride... Whoops, no. But so far as land- scape goes, Housman hit it off perfectly:

On Wenlock Edge the wood's in trouble; His forest fleece the Wrekin heaves its head; The quail, it plies the saplings double, And thick on Severn snow the leaves.

This seems to me to catch the essence of the landscape as well as words may. Perhaps it is precisely because the landscape is fey that it breeds resilient and down-to-earth people—in reaction to it? Belloc took away much the same impression; you'll remember that wonderful verse which manages to be precisely observant and anthropologically dubious in the same breath:

The men who live in West England, They see the Severn strong, A-rolling on rough water brown Light aspen leaves along, They have the secret of the Rocks, And the oldest kind of song.

I'd love to drone on for hours about the fell country of Rogue Herria, the nightmare Cornwall of Ross Poldark, the Bronte country, the two worlds of Leo Walmsley (Robin Hood Bay and Fowey), and a dozen others, including Will's Arden. But I'll have to leave you as a parting present a bit of "travel writing" which is more memorable than most and as true today as when it was written:

Clunton and Clunbury, Cluntonford and Clun, Are the quietest places Under the sun.

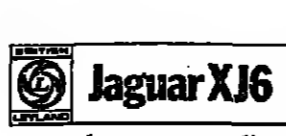
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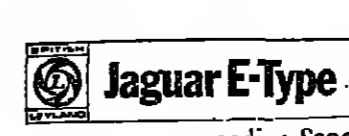


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




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Closing date:  
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consideration will be given to applications, age, and experience. Preference will be given to someone with research experience in European History of nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Applications should be made not later than 15 November 1971 by the Administrative Officer, Room H.11.1C, London School of Economics and Political Science, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A. W.C.2A 2AE, from whom the terms should be obtained.

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continued on next page

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arrangements for appointed students will be discussed during the selection. The person appointed will be expected to attend University Council through the Representative of the Faculty on an advisory service in undergraduate studies and to inform students in respect of all types of facilities available to them, other than those accommodated in the University. He will need to work with the Faculty Representative of the students. Representative of the Council in 1973-74

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The following will be at an open house on the 22nd of the month. The following are the names and addresses of the exhibitors, according to the alphabetical order of their membership in the F.S.U. The exhibitors are:

Particulars may be obtained from the exhibitors by telephoning the following numbers: 7441, 7442, 7443, 7444, 7445, 7446, 7447, 7448, 7449, 7450, 7451, 7452, 7453, 7454, 7455, 7456, 7457, 7458, 7459, 7460, 7461, 7462, 7463, 7464, 7465, 7466, 7467, 7468, 7469, 7470, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7478, 7479, 7480, 7481, 7482, 7483, 7484, 7485, 7486, 7487, 7488, 7489, 7490, 7491, 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7516, 7517, 7518, 7519, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, 7524, 7525, 7526, 7527, 7528, 7529, 7530, 7531, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7536, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7564, 7565, 7566, 7567, 7568, 7569, 7570, 7571, 7572, 7573, 7574, 7575, 7576, 7577, 7578, 7579, 7580, 7581, 7582, 7583, 7584, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604, 7605, 7606, 7607, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7611, 7612, 7613, 7614, 7615, 7616, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7624, 7625, 7626, 7627, 7628, 7629, 7630, 7631, 7632, 7633, 7634, 7635, 7636, 7637, 7638, 7639, 7640, 7641, 7642, 7643, 7644, 7645, 7646, 7647, 7648, 7649, 7650, 7651, 7652, 7653, 7654, 7655, 7656, 7657, 7658, 7659, 7660, 7661, 7662, 7663, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7667, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7671, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7677, 7678, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 7683, 7684, 7685, 7686, 7687, 7688, 7689, 7690, 7691, 7692, 7693, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7697, 7698, 7699, 7700, 7701, 7702, 7703, 7704, 7705, 7706, 7707, 7708, 7709, 7710, 7711, 7712, 7713, 7714, 7715, 7716, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7745, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7753, 7754, 7755, 7756, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7769, 7770, 7771, 7772, 7773, 7774, 7775, 7776, 7777, 7778, 7779, 7780, 7781, 7782, 7783, 7784, 7785, 7786, 7787, 7788, 7789, 7790, 7791, 7792, 7793, 7794, 7795, 7796, 7797, 7798, 7799, 7800, 7801, 7802, 7803, 7804, 7805, 7806, 7807, 7808, 7809, 7810, 7811, 7812, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7823, 7824, 7825, 7826, 7827, 7828, 7829, 7830, 7831, 7832, 7833, 7834, 7835, 7836, 7837, 7838, 7839, 7840, 7841, 7842, 7843, 7844, 7845, 7846, 7847, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7855, 7856, 7857, 7858, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7868, 7869, 7870, 7871, 7872, 7873, 7874, 7875, 7876, 7877, 7878, 7879, 7880, 7881, 7882, 7883, 7884, 7885, 7886, 7887, 7888, 7889, 7890, 7891, 7892, 7893, 7894, 7895, 7896, 7897, 7898, 7899, 7900, 7901, 7902, 7903, 7904, 7905, 7906, 7907, 7908, 7909, 7910, 7911, 7912, 7913, 7914, 7915, 7916, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7920, 7921, 7922, 7923, 7924, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7930, 7931, 7932, 7933, 7934, 7935, 7936, 7937, 7938, 7939, 7940, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7954, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7973, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000.

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